

1 49044-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5006892

arsenide of p-type in the temperature range 2--4.2K and that impurity recombination is a major factor at higher temperatures under ordinary photoconductivity conditions. The observed temperature characteristics and the temperature dependence of photoconductivity at low excitation level are attributed to the interplay of the impurity recombination over the entire range of temperatures. The authors thank L. A. Mashovets and L. A. Kiselevsky for their assistance and A. A. Gerasimov for discussion of the results." Order and address:

Address: Stakhtivskiy Institut im. A. P. Lavra, 191000, Leningrad, USSR.
State University

SUBMITTED: 24.04.77

ENCL: 00

SUB DATE: 01.05.77

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

... (TSP(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(t)) ... Pz-6 TSP(e) AT/JP

10/10/85

... Veridigo 1018, v. 7, no. 3, 1985 414-

... compression

... compression changes the inter-

... 10/10/85

Card 1/3

L 45206-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006927

[illegible]

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

[illegible]

Card 2/3

DOBREGO, V.P.; RYVKIN, S.M.; SHKOL'NIK, A.L.

Interimpurity recombination in gallium arsenide. Fiz. tver. tela
7 no.3:841-845 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR. Leningrad i
Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 04800-67 FWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) ID

ACC NR: AP6024477

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2124/2129

AUTHOR: Dobrego, V. P.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Shlimak, I. S. 61
58
B.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Radiative inter-impurity recombination in germanium 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2124-2129

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, photoconductivity, impurity center, recombination radiation, low temperature research, phonon

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier investigations of the photoconductivity of germanium at helium temperatures and at sufficiently large concentration of shallow impurities (jump photoconductivity) (FTT v. 6, 1203, 1964), where it was shown that the main recombination process under these conditions is inter-impurity recombination. The present investigation is an attempt to confirm the presence of inter-impurity transitions in germanium by direct observation of the radiation connected with such transitions. The particular transitions considered were arsenic - gallium and antimony - gallium in germanium at 2K. The arsenic and gallium impurities were produced by irradiating the original germanium in a reactor. The original germanium contained various amounts of antimony. The sample was excited with continuous white

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ACC NR: AP6024477

light and the investigated recombination radiation was registered at instants between the excitation pulses. A monochromator and a photoresistor were used to analyze the radiation. The gallium-arsenic³ recombination spectrum contains two lines corresponding to phononless transitions and to transmission with emission of a single longitudinal acoustic phonon. The antimony-gallium transition spectrum corresponds to transition spectrum spectrum corresponds to transitions with emission of a longitudinal acoustic phonon. It is concluded that the presence of inter-impurity recombination in germanium is confirmed by the present experiments both as a whole, and in its details which involve the nonequilibrium distribution of impurities and the dependence of the recombination probability on the distances between them. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2 afs

ACC NR: AF7005335

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/003/012/3506/3512

AUTHOR: Dobrego, V. P.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Calculation of lux-ampere characteristics of jump photoconductivity

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 12, 1966, 3506-3512

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, semiconductor carrier, recombination luminescence, electron transition, light emission

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work dealing with photoconductivity arising when carriers jump over from impurity to impurity bypassing the band (FTT v. 6, 1203, 1964), where a model for this type of recombination was analyzed. In the present article the author uses this model to calculate the lux-ampere characteristics of jump photoconductivity in the case of low compensation of the main impurity. The calculation is based on the use of the equation for the transitions of electrons with constant lifetime, with properly chosen carrier donor and acceptor densities. The calculated lux-ampere characteristics are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data on germanium alloyed with elements of groups III and V. The nonlinearity of the connection between the concentration of the vacancies at the donors and the jump conductivity is taken into account in the calculations. The author thanks S. M. Ryvkin for interest in the work and V. G. Skobov for participating in the discussion. Orig.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005335

art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

DVORAK, Josef; DOBREMYSLOVA, Iva

Spectrographic determination of impurities in the germanium dioxide.
Chem prum 13 no.3:136-139 Mr '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav anorganicke chemicke, Usti nad Labem.

FIALOVA, Svatava; DOBREMYSLOVA, Marie

The activity of catalase and phosphatase in wheat subject to the controlled growth rate. *Biologia plantarum* 4 no.3:182-190 '62.

1. Department of Plant Physiology and Soil Biology, Natural Science Faculty, Charles University, Praha 2, Vinicna 5.

*

DOBRENIC, Milutin Dr.

~~The color of teeth and their susceptibility to caries. Zoboz-~~
drav. vest., Ljubljana 10 no.3-4:87-96 1955.

1. Iz zavoda za odontologiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
Predstojnik: Doc. dr Zivko Bolf.

(DENTAL CARIES,

susceptibility, relation to color of teeth (Ser))

(TEETH,

color, relation to susceptibility to caries(Ser))

DOBRENIC, M.

Quality of the obturation of dental cavities with silver amalgam, and deep secondary dental decay. Analysis of clinical obturations.
(EEAI 10:5)
Bul sc Jug 5 no.3:78-79 JI '60.

1. Section stomatologique de la Faculte de Medicine de l'Universite de Zagreb.
(Dentistry) (Silver)

DOBRENIC, M.

Contribution to the experimental examination of the obturation of the cavity by means of the amalgam of silver in connection with the consistency and the condensation factors. In French. Bul se Jug 5 no.4:112-114 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Section stomatologique de la Faculte de Medicine de l'Universite de Zagreb.

(DENTISTRY) (TEETH) (SILVER) (AMALGAMS)

DOBRENIC, M.

"Telerradiography in the dentofacial orthopedics, and its practical importance" by [Stomatoloski fakultet, Beograd] B. Ejduš-Popović. Reviewed by M. Dobrenic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:56 F-Ap '62.

1. Rédacteur d'extraits, "Bulletin scientifique."

*

DOBRENIC, M.

"Protecting crowns for prepared teeth and temporary bridges"
by [Stomatoloski fakultet, Beograd] D. Branovacki. Reviewed
by M. Dobrenic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:56 F-Ap '62.

1. Rédacteur d'extraits, "Bulletin scientifique."

*

DOBRENIC, M.

On the possibility of existence of two kinds of receptors
in the periphery of dentine. Bul ac Youg 7 no.4/5:105
Ag.0 '62.

DOBRENIC, M.

The finding of segment argyrophil structures in the dentine tubules localized in the periphery of the coronary dentine.
Bul sc Youg 7 no. 4/5:104-105 Ag-0 '62.

1. Zavod za dentalnu patologiju Stomatoloskog odjela Med.
fakulteta Sveucilista, Zagreb.

DOBRENKO, N., gvardii inzhener-podpolkovnik

Operating flight and navigation equipment of a supersonic
fighter plane. Av.1 kosm. 44 no.2:73-77 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Fighter planes) (Aeronautical instruments)

DOBRENKO, N., inzh.-podpolkovnik

Longitudinal flutter of an airplane. Av. i kosm. no.2:
'72-75 F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

I 21484-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/EWP(1)/EWP(u) IJP(c) WW/EM/BC
ACC NR: AP6007301 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/002/0072/0075

AUTHOR: Dobrenko, N. (Engineer; Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Longitudinal vibration of aircraft ¹⁶

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 2, 1966, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, supersonic aircraft, aircraft longitudinal vibration, aircraft longitudinal stability, stabilizer, automatic stabilizer control system, pitot static tube, automatic flight control, stabilizer efficiency, aircraft actuating equipment, aircraft control equipment, aircraft flight instrument, aircraft performance, flight instrument failure

ABSTRACT: The author discusses longitudinal vibrations caused by failures in the automatic stabilizer-control systems of supersonic aircraft, and their effects on aircraft and pilot loads during increases in airspeed through 700 km/hr and climbs to 7000 m. The primary source of trouble lies in the pitot static tube which, due to clogging or damage, fails to register the correct indicated speed and to make the proper automatic compensation in stick force and stabilizer efficiency. Remedial action for a number of cases is discussed in terms of procedure, pilot reaction time, aircraft and pilot loading, and stick deflection for nonreduced stabilizer efficiency during climb and acceleration. The author shows that the danger zone for nonreduced

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L 21184-66

ACC NR: AP6007301

stabilizer efficiency begins at 750 km/hr at altitudes from 0 to 7000 m. Strict adherence to servicing and preflight-checkout requirements of the static tube system is recommended as a means of avoiding failures in the automatic stabilizer-control system. Brief mention is also made of the approach and landing procedure with automatic stabilizer-control failure in a reduced efficiency condition. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [LB]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4218

Card

212

PB

L 44309-65

ACCESSION NO: A557470

071229 (000)

DOBRENKO, N. S.

AID P - 4984

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - maintenance
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 12/26
Author : Dobrenko, N. S., Eng.-Maj.
Title : ~~USSR/Aeronautics~~ How to attain uninterrupted work of aircraft batteries
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 9, 69-71, S 1956
Abstract : The routine maintenance of aircraft batteries is described by the author.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

SIGALOV, I.V.; DOBRENKO, Ya. M. (Kiyev)

Machine for control measurement and elimination of defects in
textiles. Shvein.prom. no.4:24-25 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Clothing industry—Equipment and supplies)

DOBREN'KOV, G.A.

✓The interaction between metallic cobalt and protein-
aceous substances. G. A. Dobren'kov. *Trudy Kazan.
Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst.* 1954, No. 18, 255-63; *Referat. Zhur.
Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 11521.—The spectral char-
acteristics of metallic Co-amino acid derivs. and of products
of incomplete alk. hydrolysis of egg albumin are presented.
B. S. Leyme

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610011-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610011-7"

5(4)

AUTHORS:

05811
SOV/76-33-10-9/45
Dobren'kov, G. A., Bankovskiy, R. K., Nigmatullin, R. Sh.

TITLE:

On the Use of Capacitance Phenomena on the Mercury Dropping
Electrode for Investigating the Chemical Kinetics

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 10, pp 2169-2172
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method suggested is applicable in cases in which one of the reacting substances or the reaction product is a surface-active substance with respect to the mercury - electrolyte boundary. In the presence of surface-active substances of the molecular kind in the electrolyte the curves of differential capacitance of the electric double layer vary considerably. These variations may be found in a definite range of the electrode potentials and are characterized by a sharp drop of the capacitance of the double layer. At the limit of the adsorption range the curve of differential capacitance has two distinctly marked maxima (termed desorption peaks) the potentials of which depend on the nature of the adsorbed substance. The latter found and explained for the first time by A. N. Frumkin

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SOV/76-33-10-9/45

On the Use of Capacitance Phenomena on the Mercury Dropping Electrode for Investigating the Chemical Kinetics

(Refs 1, 2). Variations in the capacitance maxima may, under constant conditions, be used for a determination of the concentration of the surface-active substances. By applying an oscillographic polarograph, it was possible to make investigations on this basis. The authors investigated the decomposition of acetone dicarboxylic acid with a determination of the concentration of the acetone produced in the aqueous solution. The latter is the surface-active substance and effects the occurrence of desorption peaks on the curve of differential capacitance which may be easily seen in the oscillogram (Fig 1) in the form of two maxima ($\varphi = -0.50$ v and $\varphi = -1.40$ v). All measurements of the curves of differential capacitance made for the purpose of calculating the reaction rate were carried out at a frequency of 20 cycles on an oscillographic polarograph whose design is similar to a previously described one (Ref 9). Experimental results of the decomposition kinetics of acetone dicarboxylic acid in the presence

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SOV/76-33-10-9/45

On the Use of Capacitance Phenomena on the Mercury Dropping Electrode for Investigating the Chemical Kinetics

of $2n \text{ NaNO}_3$ at 20 C (Table) obtained from oscillographic measurements according to the height of the peaks and the potentials of desorption peaks as well as according to chemical determinations are in good agreement. Since there are many organic compounds which are surface-active at the mercury - electrolyte boundary (alcohol, acids, benzene derivatives, etc), the method suggested offers many possibilities of application for an investigation of the reaction kinetics. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov).
Aviatsionnyi institut, Kazan'
(Aviation Institute, Kazan')

Card 3/4

05811
SOV/76-33-10-9/45
On the Use of Capacitance Phenomena on the Mercury Dropping Electrode for
Investigating the Chemical Kinetics
SUBMITTED: March 12, 1958

Card 4/4

DOBREN'KOV, G.A.; BANKOVSKIY, R.K.

Simultaneous adsorption of surface-active compounds at the
mercury - electrolyte interface. Izv.vys.ucheb.sav.; khim.i
khim.tekh. 5 no.1:75-81 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Kirova,
kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Surface-active agents) (Electrodes, Dropping mercury)
(Adsorption)

DOBREN'KOV, G.A. (Kazan'); BANKOVSKIY, R.K. (Kazan')

Additional peak on the oscillographic polarogram of cadmium in the presence of oxygen and bromate ion. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.8: 1786-1792 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Cadmium) (Polarography)

DOBRENTAI, Karoly

Let the trade unions be strengthened through the reports of the leadership and the election of officials. Munka 5 no.9:10-14 S '55.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa titkara.

ZAMFIRESCU- GHEORGHIU, Marcela; POPESCU, Iuliu; DOBREANU-ENESCU, Viorica,
VELICAN, Doina; APOSTOLESU, Ileana; CUCU, F.; VLADESCU, C.

Action of some energetic anzymatic inhibitors on myocardial
activity. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.2:197-205 '64

GLIKMAN, L.A.; KOSTROV, Ye.N.; SUPRUN, L.A.; YELIN, I.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, P.S.;
ZOBACHEV, Yu.Ye.; DOBRER, V.K.; STRUMPE, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.
red.; ARAKHOV, V.M., nauchnyy red.; BAMA, N.G., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Organization and technology of ship repair; corrosion and
mechanical strength of metals] Organizatsiia i tekhnologiya
sudoremonta; voprosy korrozionno-mekhanicheskoi prochnosti
metallov. Leningrad, Izd-vo Morskoi transport 1959. 76 p.
(Leningrad. tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
morskogo flota. Trudy no.22) (MIRA 12:5)
(Metals---Testing) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

28(5)

SOV/32-25-4-31/71

AUTHORS:

Glikman, L. A., Kostrov, Ye. N., Dobrer, V. K.

TITLE:

Tests for Corrosion Fatigue in Bending and Torsion (Ob ispytaniyakh na korroziionnuyu ustalost' pri izgibe i pri kruchenii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 456-460 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The tests were carried out in common with the metal laboratory of the "Elektrosila" Works. The problem of relationship between the fatigue limits in torsion and bending under the simultaneous effect of corrosion has not been much investigated up to date, and the results (Refs 3,4) are contradictory. For this reason, special investigations of steel 35 (0.35% C, 0.32% Si, 0.77% Mn, 0.027% S and 0.022% P) were carried out in this case. The samples were made of a long bar (diameter 25 mm); they were submitted to normalizing at 850-870° and had the following characteristics: $\sigma_s = 33.1 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $\sigma_B = 62.1 \text{ kg/mm}^2$,

$\delta_5 = 27.4\%$ and $\psi = 60.1\%$. The sketch of a sample is given (Fig 1). The transverse-fatigue tests were carried out on machines of the type NU at a sample rotation speed of 3000 rpm. The torsion tests were made on an especially designed machine (according to V. K. Dobrer, Engineer) with a certain load

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SOV/32-25-4-31/71

Tests for Corrosion Fatigue in Bending and Torsion

moment (Fig 2). The working principle of the machine consists in the fact that by an eccentrically loaded, rotating vertical axis a torsional moment varying in magnitude and direction is produced on the sample. The frequency of the load cycles is determined by the speed of the electric motor driving the vertical axis, and amounted to 2300-2500 cycles/minute. The corrosion agent was a 3% NaCl solution, and parallel tests with air were made. V. V. Marugin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota) (Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Marine) and Ye. A. Suvorova (zavod "Elektro-
/ / Elektrosila works) took part in the experiments. The fatigue curves obtained show that the corrosion-fatigue resistance greatly depends on the number of load cycles. The test results obtained show, among other things, that the relationship between the corrosion-fatigue resistance in bending and torsion remains the same for corrosion-resistant materials. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:
Card 2/2

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota
(Central Scientific Research Institute of the Merchant Marine)

DOBRER, Ye.K., inzhener; MESSERMAN, T.T., inzhener.

Stabilized transformer oil. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.10:67-70
O. '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Zavod "Elektroapparat."
(Insulating oils)

DOBRE R, Ye. K.

AUTHOR: DOBBER, E.K., KARMEN, K.N. PA - 2540
TITLE: Some Peculiarities of Piezoeffect in Barium Titanate under Static Conditions. (Nekotoryye osobennosti p'ezoeffekta titanata bariya v staticheskom rezhime, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn.Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 508-512 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957
ABSTRACT: A large number of polycrystalline barium titanate samples as well as several solutions of barium titanate with the oxides of Pb, Ca, Sn and Mg were investigated. The samples had burnt-in metallic electrodes and had previously been polarized in the constant electric field at a voltage of from 5 to 20 kV during 10 to 120 min. Mechanical stresses were produced by means of a lever, on which occasion maximum friction losses did not exceed 5%. It was possible to show that the piezoeffect of barium titanate has the following characteristic properties:
 1. The order of magnitude and the sign of piezoelectric polarization is determined by the values of mechanical stresses.
 2. Furthermore, they are determined by the voltage value of the additional electric field, i.e. they are regulated in certain domains by combining the direct piezoeffect with the reverse piezoeffect.
 3. The piezoeffect of some solid barium titanate solutions depends only little on temperature.

Card 1/2

Some Peculiarities of Piezoeffect in Barium Titanate under
Static Conditions. PA - 2540

4. In the case of some solid solutions of barium titanate the
piezoeffect is conserved at temperatures above Curie point.
(7 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 5.7.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DOBREK, Ye.K.

SOV/110-58-8-3/26

AUTHORS: Gavurina, R.K. (Candidate of Technical Science),
Medvedeva, P.A., Yanovskaya, Sh.G., Shklyar, E.N.,
Dobrer, Ye.K. and Barzilovich, V.M. (Engineers)

TITLE: Cast Insulation based on Cold-hardening Unsaturated
Polyester Resins (Litaya izolyatsiya na osnove nenasy-
shchennykh poliefirnykh smol kholodnogo otverzhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 8, pp 6-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes work on cast insulation made of
unsaturated polyester resins. The manufacture of the
resins is briefly described. Reference is made to foreign
work on the application of these resins. Soviet resins
type KGMS were described in Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti,
1956, Nr 2. The authors developed and tested casting
compounds based on cold-hardening unsaturated polyester
resins, and containing quartz dust as a filler. The main
technical characteristics of compounds grades AF and F,
which were found most suitable for cast insulation, are
given in Table 1. Compound AF has the higher strength but
the lower resistance to water. The electrical characteris-
tics of the compounds determined on sheets 2 - 4 mm thick

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SOV/110-58-8-3/26

- Cast-insulation based on Cold-hardening Unsaturated Polyester Resins

are displayed in Table 2. Both materials are of high electric strength, but a high dielectric loss at 80°C limits their field of application. Similar sheets were used in determining the influence of moisture on the electrical properties, and the change in power-factor on exposure to humid atmosphere is shown in Fig 1. The casting properties and general behaviour of the compound were tested by incorporating it in current-transformers of type TCh-2, for 2 kV, and TVLD-10, for 10 kV, as illustrated in Figs 2 and 3 respectively. The first of these was developed by Engineers V.M. Barzilovich and S.I. Tamarchina and the second by Engineer N.I. Bachurin. The casting procedure was the same for both resins, using open moulds. A graph of the temperature in the thickness of the insulation of current-transformer type TVLD-10 (insulation weight 5 kg) during the process of hardening of the compound is shown in Fig 4. Even in the thickest layers of insulation the temperature-rise did not exceed 10 - 12°; thermal and shrinkage stresses are therefore negligible. Test results on current-transformers insulated

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SOV/110-50-B-3/26
Cast-insulation based on Cold-hardening Unsaturated Polyester Resins

Die compound AF are given in Fig 3. After prolonged exposure to high humidity, the insulation resistance of current-transformer type TVLD-10 is reduced but still remains fairly high. Current-transformer type TCh2 was tested for resistance to frost at -50°C , and also for resistance to shock and vibration. The results were satisfactory. Curves of insulation power-factor as functions of voltage and temperature measured on current transformers type TVLD-10 are given in Figs 5 and 6. The results obtained show that the electrical properties of polyester insulation are satisfactory for indoor electrical equipment for voltages of 0.5 - 3 kV.

There are 3 tables, 6 figures, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

1. Electric insulation--Processing
2. Electric insulation--Materials
3. Resins--Applications

Card 3/3

SOV/110-58-11-13/28

AUTHORS: Arenzon, S.I. (Engineer), and Dobrer, Ye.K. (Engineer).

TITLE: The Impulse Strength of Impregnated Paper Insulation
(Impul'snaya prochnost' propitannoy bumazhnoy izolyatsii).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, Nr.11, 1958, pp.44-47.
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article reviews available published data on the impulse strength of impregnated paper insulation. It is largely based on foreign works. The thickness of the paper has an important influence on the impulse strength of insulation. Fig.1 gives values of the impulse strength of cables of the mass-impregnated, oil-filled and gas-filled types, showing that a decrease in paper thickness from 0.1 to 0.02 mm increases the impulse stress from 100 to 150 kV/mm. (Peak values are quoted throughout). The relationship between the impulse breakdown voltage of oil-paper insulation and the size and number of oil channels formed by the gaps between neighbouring turns of paper, was determined during tests on specimens with an insulation thickness of about 1 mm. The relationship is plotted

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SOV/110-58-11-13/28

The Impulse Strength of Impregnated Paper Insulation.

in Fig.2. The influence on the impulse strength of transformer oil of the oil layer thickness and of the wave-shape is shown by tabulated data. Not much work has been done on the effect of the impregnating compound on the impulse strength of oil-paper insulation. The method of applying the paper tapes, the width of gaps between tapes, the impregnation technique, and other manufacturing factors are discussed, in relation to the impulse strength of these cables. The impulse breakdown strength of oil-paper insulation is little affected by the voltage wave-shape, but the use of chopped waves reduces the impulse strength by about 10%. The above data shows that the maximum impulse strength of oil-paper insulation lies in the range 90 - 150 kV/mm. These results were mostly obtained on laboratory samples and it was of interest to compare them with results obtained on production cables. An examination was therefore made of the results of tests on 110- and 220-kV high- and low-pressure oil-filled cables. The main design features and the number of test specimens are charted in Figs.

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SOV/110-58-11-13/28

The Impulse Strength of Impregnated Paper Insulation.

3A and 3B. The construction of the cables and the test procedure are described. The highest impulse strength was possessed by a 220-kV high-pressure cable wound with paper 0.02 mm thick of density 1.2 g/cc; for this cable the mean breakdown stress was 76 kV/mm and the maximum breakdown stress at the conductor was 120 kV/mm. The influences of the internal pressure and the viscosity of the oil may be followed from test results on 110-kV cables. It was found that the density and thickness of the paper and the quality of manufacture had important influences on the impulse breakdown strength. From the data given it is possible to evaluate the impulse breakdown stress in products manufactured under ordinary factory conditions. The impulse breakdown strength of oil-filled cables for 110- and 220-kV, of both high- and low-pressure types, is in the range 60 - 75 kV/mm for mean breakdown stress, and 90-120 kV/mm for maximum breakdown stress. These figures are similar to those published elsewhere, for example in the U.S.A. Further increase in the impulse strength of cables with oil-

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SOV/110-58-11-13/28

The Impulse Strength of Impregnated Paper Insulation.

paper insulation can be achieved by more careful manufacture and by the use of thinner and denser paper for the internal layers of insulation; also by reducing the dimensions of oil channels in the insulation to a minimum. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 English references.

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1958.

1. Insulation (Electric)--Dielectric properties 2. Insulation (Electric)
--Materials 3. Insulation (Electric)--Test methods 4. Impregnates
--Effectiveness

Card 4/4

SOV/110-59-1-14/28

AUTHORS: Dobrer Ye.K. and Messerman G.T. (Engineers)

TITLE: The Electrical Characteristics of Inhibited Transformer Oil with Additive VTI-1 (Elektricheskiye kharakteristiki stabilizirovannogo transformatornogo masla s prisadkoy VTI-1)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two grades of transformer oil are produced in the USSR; normal uninhibited, and inhibited with additive VTI-1 (paraxydiphenylamine). The standard oxidation test for transformer oil is run at a temperature of 120°C, which was considered too high for the present work. Accordingly a procedure was used in which the oil was maintained at a temperature of 100°C for times up to 600 hours with free access of air both with and without the presence of copper. During the process of oxidation, determinations were made of power-factor and resistivity as functions of temperature, of electric strength and of neutralisation values. Both inhibited and uninhibited oils were tested, being first purified by centrifuging and filtration to reduce the additive content from 0.01 to 0.007%. The long-term ageing test results for the two types of oil

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The Electrical Characteristics of Inhibited Transformer Oil with Additive VTI-1

are plotted in Figs 1,2 and 3. Figs 1 and 2 show power-factor and resistivity as functions of temperature after different ageing processes. Fig 3 indicates the rate of alteration of power-factor during the process of oxidation, and it will be seen that the increase is most rapid in the first 300 - 400 hours for both inhibited and uninhibited oils. The main interest of the results is that they show that the additive VTI-1 is not effective in ordinary commercial inhibited transformer oil. Also, the electric strength was found to be practically independent of the ageing time. It is concluded that additive VTI-1 is not sufficiently effective and that the electrical properties of the inhibited transformer oil hardly differ from those of ordinary uninhibited oil. This is said to be because the effectiveness of the additive depends on the degree of refining and composition of the oil. The additive is most effective in acid-refined oil, but if the oil is highly refined the

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solubility of the additive is impaired and it may be precipitated from the oil on cooling. It is concluded that available inhibited oil is no better than ordinary uninhibited oil.

Card 3/3 There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1957

AUTHORS: Balyberdina S.P., Gitin V.Ya., SOV/110-59-4-21/23
and Messerman G.T. (Engineers) Greysukh M.A., Dobrer Ye.K.

TITLE: Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers (Metody uskorennoy sushki transformatorov toka na napryazheniye 35 - 220 kv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 4, pp 71-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The drying of current transformers takes up about 40% of the total manufacturing time. This article considers methods of reducing that time. The process of drying insulation is then considered and is sub-divided into the processes of vapourisation of moisture, its displacement within the insulation and its evaporation from the surface of the insulation. To accelerate the drying process it is very desirable to heat the transformer conductors by electric current so that the flow of heat is in the same direction as the flow of moisture. It is often also necessary to heat the outside layers of insulation so that the evaporation is rapid enough. In investigating the process of drying insulation of current transformers the following methods of supplying the windings with current were tried: a.c. supply to the primary with the current short circuited, with this method the heat

SOV/110-59-4-21/23
Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers evolved in the secondary winding is much less than that in the primary and so the secondary does not dry quickly enough; a.c. supply to the secondary winding with the primary winding connected to an inductance, by this method suitable currents can be obtained in both windings and drying is quick; a.c. supply to the primary, with additional d.c. supply to two secondaries connected in series, if they are third and fourth secondary windings they are short circuited and by this means it is possible to accelerate drying of the secondary windings through which d.c. is passed. Both of the last two methods meet the main requirements; the first of the two is simpler but not always applicable when the secondary windings are for a rated current of 1 A, since dangerous high voltages are required. The other method gives uniform heating but the simultaneous use of two kinds of current creates practical difficulties. A table gives types of transformers, rated current, and recommended methods of connection before drying. In order to verify the calculations and to compare various methods of drying, accelerated drying tests were made on current transformers

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Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers
for voltages of 35, 110, 154 and 220 kV under laboratory
conditions. Thermocouples were installed at several
places in the test transformers. The drying process was
followed by measurements of dielectric loss and
insulation resistance between secondaries and earth.
Drying was considered to be complete when the electrical
properties of the insulation reached steady values.
Graphs of power factor and insulation resistance for
current transformers type TFN-35 and TFND-110 are given
in Figs 2 and 3 which also give for comparison the
corresponding values when the insulation is dried by the
current factory procedures. It will be seen from the
graphs that the use of electric current to heat the
windings has cut the drying time by a factor of 5.
Similar measurements made on other current transformers
dried by passage of current with the transformer in an

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Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers SOV/110-59-4-21/23
oven are given in Fig 4 and it will be seen that the
Card 4/4 combined method of drying is both quicker and better.
There are 4 figures, no references.
SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

S/138/60/000/005/010/012
A051/A029

AUTHOR: Dobrer, Ye.K.

TITLE: The Problem of Evaluation of the Frost-Resistance in Rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, pp. 51 - 52

TEXT: Certain shortcomings have been noticed in the frost-resistance rubber manufactured at the Yaroslavskiy i Leningradskiy zavody RTi (Yaroslavl' and Leningrad Rubber Article Plants) for use in high-voltage apparatus manufactured at the "Elektroapparat" and a number of other plants. The insufficiencies are due to faulty methods in determining the frost-resistance in the rubber manufactured after the requirements of ГОСТ 7338-55 (GOST 7338-55) standard. According to this method rubber strips were subjected to temperatures of -45°C for two hours in a chamber, then withdrawn and bent at an angle of 180 degrees. The absence of cracks indicated that the rubber was frost-resistant at -45°C. These results are inaccurate and yield arbitrary figures only. The author conducted tests according to ГОСТ 408-53 (GOST 408-53) and 7912-56 standards in addition to GOST 7338-55. The

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S/138/60/000/005/010/012
A051/A029

The Problem of Evaluation of the Frost-Resistance in Rubber

results of his tests are presented in a figure and a table. The results do not coincide with values obtained on the frost-resistance coefficient and temperature of brittleness. By calculating the latter two factors, the temperature, at which the rubber retains its frost-resistance can also be computed. This can prove of great value in a number of cases. GOST 7338-55 must be revised to include in the test the frost-resistance to temperatures as low as -55°C or to divide the test into two parts one for rubber at -45°C and one for rubber working under conditions of -55 to -60°C , which are frequently observed in Siberian lines. There are 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Elektroapparat" Leningrad ("Electroapparat" Plant, Leningrad)

Card 2/2

S/191/62/000/003/006/010
B101/B147

AUTHOR:

Dobrer, Ye. K.

TITLE:

Dependence of dielectric properties of epoxy insulations
on the type of filler

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1962, 32 - 37

TEXT: The author determined $\tan \delta = f(T)$ by an MDP (MDP) measuring bridge at 0.5 kv/mm ($f = 50$ cps), and $Q_v = f(T)$ by an B-57 (F-57) ohmmeter at 120 v for epoxy insulations (EI) of the following composition (in parts by weight): 100 epoxy resin E-2000 (E-2000) + 35 phthalic anhydride (1), with the fillers: 200 noncalcined $KP-3$ (KP-3) quartz powder according to GOST 9077-50 (GOST 9077-50) (2), or 200 calcined marshalite (5); or 200 noncalcined marshalite (4); or 200 calcined marshalite (5); or 200 porcelain powder (6); or 100 Al_2O_3 alumina, GOST 6912-54 (GOST 6912-54) (7); or 100 kaolin, GOST-6138-52 (GOST 6138-52) (8); or 170 $Al(OH)_3$, GOST 6912-54 (GOST 6912-54) (9); or noncalcined nephelite, TU 44-32-59 (TU 44-32-59) (10); or 100 TiO_2 (11); or 70 $CaTiO_3$ (12); or

Dependence of dielectric...

S/191/62/000/003/006/010
B101/B147

150 BaTiO₃ (13); or 400 BaTiO₃ (14). Polymerization was conducted for 16 hrs at 125°C. Results: (a) The dielectric properties (ϵ' , $\tan \delta$, ϵ_v) of EI depend on the type of filler and its chemical composition. The optimum was obtained with composition 3 owing to reduction of the Fe(II) content from 0.35 to 0.03% by calcination: $\tan \delta < 0.10$ at 140°C. (b) Compositions 5 and 7 showed similar properties. The dielectric properties of 2, 4, and 6 were much worse. (c) Dielectrics with high dielectric constants can be produced with BaTiO₃ and TiO₂. The temperature coefficient of the dielectric constant can be adjusted by adding certain amounts of these compounds. (d) The water adsorption of EI depends on the filler. Composition 8 showed maximum adsorption (~0.5%). (e) The structure of EI depends on the dispersity and configuration of the filler particles. (f) The author demands technical specifications or GOST specifying the permissible amount of impurities, especially of Fe(II) in the filler, and its particle configuration. There are 11 figures, 4 tables, and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: H. Lee, K. Neville, Epoxy Resins, 1957; R. Normann, A. Kessel, Electr. Eng., no. 8 (1958).

Card 2/2

DOHRER, Ye.K., inzh.

Concerning some dielectric properties of epoxide insulation.

Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:16-19 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Electric insulators and insulation) (Epoxy resins)

DOBRER, Ye.K., inzh.

Epoxy compounds with specific inductive capacitance.

Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.10:55-58 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Dielectrics)

(Epoxy compounds)

RUMANIA/Radio Physics^{1CS} - Radiation of Radiowaves. Transmission Lines and Antennae I-4

Abs' Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 3920

Author : Nicolau Edm., Dobrescu A.

Inst : -

Title : On Three and Four-Element Antenna Systems

Orig Pub : Telecomunicatii, 1957, 1, No 6, 168-177

Abstract : The author investigates theoretically and experimentally the directivity pattern, the gain, and the input impedance of antenna systems consisting of three or four horizontal dipoles placed one above the other in a single vertical plane. The conditions for obtaining maximum gain with the aid of such systems are examined. Curves are given for the dependence of the principal parameters of the antenna systems on the geometry and mutual placement of the dipoles, and particular attention is paid to the influence of the thickness of the dipoles on the input impedance of four element systems with maximum gain. An estimate of the

Card : 1/2

DOBRESCU, A.

Criterion regarding the groups of zero rank. p. 923.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Rumania, Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1957.

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Uncl.

ZIMEL, H.; RIVENZON, A.; DOBRESCU, A.

On the problem of the innervation of tumors. Report III.
Comparative investigation on cholinergic metabolism in
experimental tumors. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 7 no.1:11-17 '60.

1. Institut endokrinologii imeni K.I. Parkhoma Akademii ENR.,
Bukharest, Rumyniya.

(NEOPLASMS metab.)

(ACETYLCHOLINE metab.)

(CHOLINESTERASE metab.)

DOBRESCU, A1., MD.

RUMANIA

IVAN, M. I., Professor; CALOMFIRESCU, A1., MD; DOBRESCU, A1., MD.

Bucharest, Igiena, No 6, Nov-Dec 63, pp 517-519

"Remarks on the Prophylaxis and Control of Infectious Diseases
on Building Sites in the City of Bucharest."

NASTASE, G.; MUNTEANU, M.; CARNIOL, M.; DOBRESCU, A.; ILIES, M.; BALAN, N.

Enteropathic acrodermatitis. Reflexions on its aetiopatho-
genesis and therapy. Rumanian med. rev. 7 no.3:47-54 Ja-Mr '64

*

IVANOV, I., ing., conf. univ.; DOBRESCU, Al., ing. asist. (Bucuresti)

Discussions on a problem of Leonardo da Vinci. Gaz mat fiz
no.12:686-693 D '63.

DOBRESCU, Andrei

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
December, 1953
Algebra.

7-13-54
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✓ Dobrescu, Andrei. On the classification of Lie groups with four parameters. Acad. Repub. Pop. Române. Bul. Ști. Ser. Mat. Fiz. Chim. 2, 137-146 (1950). (Romanian. Russian and French summaries)
By use of the vector and tensor of structure [cf. Vranceanu, Leçons de géométrie différentielle, vol. 1, Bucharest, 1947, pp. 105-111; these Rev. 9, 532] the author succeeds in classifying all four-parameter Lie groups with non-vanishing structure vector. In all, nine distinct canonical structures result.
J. L. Vanderslice.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610011-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

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"Un criteriu privind grupurile de rang zero." Comunicarile Academiei Republicii
Povulare Romine, Vol. 7, No. 11, 1957.

DOBRESCU, A.

Tensorial properties of the groups of Lie. In French. p. 357.

REVUE DE MATHEMATIQUES PURES ET APPLIQUEES. JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 3, no. 3, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

DOBRESCU, A.

G. Vranceanu's Lessons in Differential Geometry, Vols. 1-2; a book review.
In French. p. 329.

REVUE DE MATHEMATIQUES PURES ET APPLIQUEES. JOURNAL OF PURE AND APPLIED
MATHEMATICS. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti. Rumania.
Vol. 3, No. 2, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 9, No. 2, January 1960.

Uncl.

DOBRESCU, Andrei

On the groups of motion of the equations with partial derivatives
of the second order with two variables. Studii cerc mat 11 no.2:
505-520 '60. (REAI 10:9)

(Equations) (Groups, Theory of) (Pfaff's problem)
(Transformations(Mathematics))

DOBRESCU, Andrei

~~SURNAME~~ (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: --

Affiliation: --

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine,
No 5, 1961, pp 487-494.

Data: "Quadratic Forms Associated with Non-Holonomic Surfaces."

DOBRESCU, Andrei

On the motion groups of the equations with partial differentials
of the second order in n variables. Studi cerc mat 14 no.4:
633-640 '63.

HURMUZACHE, F.; BRATIANU, S.; BURDEA, M.; BRITIANU, A.; TUDORANU, A.; DOBRESCU, C.

Musculo-cutaneous biopsy in diagnosis of latent forms of infantile rheumatism. Probl. reumat., Bucur. no.5:83-84 1958.

1. Clinica de pediatrie si Laboratorul de anatomie patologica Iasi.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, diagnosis

musculo-cutaneous biopsy of musculo-tendinous region of
knee, in child.)

(MUSCLES, pathology

biopsy of musculo-tendinous region of knee in rheum. dis. in
child.)

BOGZA, Mihai, prof. (Cimpina); POPESCU, O.; ALBESCU, I. (Fagaras); IONESCU-TIU, C.; STANCU, I.M., student (Bucuresti); DOBRESCU, C., prof. (Calarasi); GHEORGHE, G.M.

Exercises and problems proposed for grades 5-8. Gaz mat B 14
no.11:685-687 N°63.

DOBRESCU, C.; CALINESCU, P; STANESCU, N.

Corrosion of the mild steel reinforcement in cellular concrete. p. 361.

REVISTA CAILOR FERATE. (Caila Ferate Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

IPTODE, I.; DOBRESCU, C.; TAPU, C.

F.T.R. analog calculating machine. Probleme automatiz 4:87-100 '63.

DOERESCU, Constantin, ing.

Some problems on pea harvesting my mechanical wrestling with
the MRM-2,2 device. Constr mas 15 no.4:312-316 Ap '63.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82241

Author : Bucur, N., Dobrescu, C., Lisadru, G., Tesu, C., Afusoae, D., Dumbrava, I.

Inst : Iasi Affiliate AS RPR

Title : Salt Tolerance of Plants Grown on Non-Irrigated Saline Soil of Jula-Behlui Depression in the Year 1955.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Biol. si stiinte agric., 1956, 7, No 1, 129-152

Abstract : Salt tolerance was studied in 12 species of agricultural plants which are cultivated on the saline lowland soil of Jula-Behlui (Rumanian People's Republic) under the conditions of 1955, noted for its moist and cold summer to fall period. The salt tolerance was determined by

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RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82241

Bucur's method, based on establishing changes in the vegetative mass in relation to soil salinity changes. Winter wheat, sugar beets and sunflowers proved to be most tolerant to salinization, while alfalfa, barley, corn, rye and particularly flax and clover were less tolerant. The author divides the salinized soil of Jula-Bahlui depression into the following four groups:

- 1) soils where salinization begins at the soil surfaces (the cultivation of agricultural plants is limited);
- 2) soils where salinization starts at a depth of 15-25 cm and deeper (grains and tilled crops can be grown in rainy years);
- 3) soils with salinization beginning at a depth of 30-40 cm and further down (tilled and several fodder crops can be grown);
- 4) soils with salinization starting at 50-70 cm deep and further down (unsuitable only for fruit trees).

-- P.I. Lopushanskiy

Card 2/2

DOBRESCU, C.; VOICINSCHI, A.

On the presence of the fungus Verticillium albo-atrum Rke. et Berth. in some new plant hosts in Rumania. p. 115.

ANALELE STIINTIFICE. SECTIUNEA II: STIINTE NATURALE. Iasi. Rumania.
Vol. 5, no. 1, 1959.

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Uncl.

DOBRESCU, C.; BALDIE, Al.

New varieties of oak in the central Moldavian plateau. Studii cerc
biol veget 12 no.3:343-351 '60. (EEAI 10:5)
(Rumania--Oak)

DOBRESCU, C.; MITITELU, D.; TURENSCHI, E.; PASCAL, P.

New contributions to the flora of Rumania. Studii biol agr. ~~1961~~
13 no.1:153-156 '62.

DOBRESCU, Constantin; EFTIMIE Elena

Teratological cases in some species of the Anthophyta. Studii
biol agr Iasi 14 no.2:251-261 '63.

DOBRESU, Constantin; EFTIMIE, Elena; STAROSTIN, Glafira

Teratological cases in Angiospermae. Anal St Jassy II 10:
137-146 '64.

DOBRESCU, C.; BIRCA, C.; LAZAR, Maria

Geobotanical and floristic contributions to the forest massif of Birnova-Repedea, Iasi. Pt.1. Anal St Jassy II 10:147-158 '64.

1. Chair of Botany, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Geography, "Al. I.Cuza" University, Iasi. Submitted October 26-28, 1962.

DOBRESCU, D., Dr.; UDROIU, A., dr.; GORCEA, V., dr.; GHEORGHIU, M., dr.;
CIOCIRLIE, I., dr.

Allergic spontaneous pneumothorax. Med. int., Bucur. 3 no.7:
1083-1086 Nov 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul militar -- Timisoara.
(PNEUMOTHORAX, case reports
allergic pneumothorax)
(ALLERGY, complications
pneumothorax, case reports)

DOBRESCU, D.

GEORGIU, P.; STOIYESKU, V. [Stroescu, V.]; DOBRESKU, D. [Dobrescu, D.]

Mechanism of secretion of the hormones of the adrenal cortex.

Effect of pendiomid and chlorpromazine on pain stress. Report

No.1. Farm.1 toks. 22 no.5:421-424 S-0 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Farmakologicheskaya laboratoriya bukharestskogo mediko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(MENTONIUM COMPOUNDS pharmacol.)

(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol.)

(PAIN exper.)

MARCU, C.; DOBRESCU, D.; MANOLESCU, E.; MANUCHIAN, E.

Influence of the function of the thyroid gland upon the ulcerous action of phenylbutazone. Studii cerc fiziol 5 no.3:501-508 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Laboratorul Catedrei de farmacologie a Facultatii de medicina din Institutul de medicina si farmacie, Bucuresti.

(THYROID GLAND) "" (ULCERS)
(BUTYLDIPHENYLPYRAZOLIDINEDIONE)

DOBRESCU, D. (DR)

1. "Some Important Aspects of the Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.
2. "The Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.
3. "The Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.
4. "The Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.
5. "The Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.
6. "The Foreign Policy of the Romanian People's Republic," by D. DOBRESCU, pp. 118-124.

DOBRESCU, D.

- (38)
- (157)
1. "Pharmacology and its Importance in Pharmacology," Param. Eng. V. DOBRESCU and Param. A. SPITZER; pp 193-201.
 2. "Investigations in the Pharmacology of Isoniazid Class (VII). New Compounds Having an Antituberculous Action," Dr. V. ZILIN, Param. D. DOBRESCU, Param. Aurora DOBRI, Param. G. GHIURU and Prof. Al. HAVRIDE, work performed at the Laboratory of Organic Chemistry (Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the School of Pharmacy (U. Medicine II de Pharmacie), Bucharest); English summary; pp 209-212.
 3. "Contributions to the Study of the Stability of Choral Phosphate and Sodium Lactate Solutions," Dr. Param. D. DOBRESCU and Param. St. DOBRESCU; English summary; pp 213-215.
 4. "On the Antituberculous Activity of Certain Hydrate Derivatives of the 4-Samylphenolacetic Acid and Phenylacetic Acid Series (Part II)," Prof. V. ZILIN, Prof. H. VANDERVOORT, Conf. P. DOBRESCU, Dr. V. SPITZER, Chemist Victoria BRATU, Chemist Catalina DOBRESCU, Dr. St. MARIUSCU, Dr. Eng. DOBRESCU and Dr. A. POPA; English summary; pp 219-227.
 5. "Study of the Antituberculous Action of Certain New Pyridine Derivatives (4-Pyridylmethylpyrrolidines)," Conf. P. DOBRESCU, Conf. G. JACOT, Chemist Victoria BRATU, Dr. D. DOBRESCU, Dr. H. VANDERVOORT, Dr. V. SPITZER, Dr. St. MARIUSCU, Dr. Eng. DOBRESCU and Chemist Rita SCORANZI; English summary; pp 229-233.
 6. "Study of Certain Substances for Various Glaucoma Substances with a Proposed Action," Param. D. DOBRESCU, Param. V. SPITZER, Param. G. GHIURU and Prof. V. ZILIN, work performed at the Organic Department (Catedra de Chimie) of Clinic II for Ophthalmology (Clinica II-a de Oftalmologie); pp 235-237.
 7. "Contribution to the Study of the Copper Content of Breed Hops of Various Plots," Param. V. LUTRA and Param. V. DOBRESCU; English summary; pp 239-242.

DOBRESCU, D.; MANOLESCU, Em.

The protective action of a mixture of histamine and globulin against experimental ulcer. First trials in ulcer disease. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.3:407-414 '61.

(HISTAMINE therapy) (GAMMA GLOBULIN therapy)

(PEPTIC ULCER therapy)

GEORMANEANU, D., dr.; TEODORESCU, A., dr.; DOBRESCU, D.

Considerations on a case of typical nephrocalcinosis. Med. intern.
14 no.12:1515-1517 D '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Policlinica de adulti, Craiova.
(NEPHROCALCINOSIS)

DOBRESCU, D.

RUMANIA

Rumania

MD

Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology,
(Catedra de Farmacologie, I.M.F.), Bucharest

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 2, 15 Jan 63, pp 121-127.

"The Modern Treatment of Acute Poisoning with Barbiturics."

Dobrescu, D.

RUMANIA

DOBRESCU, D.

MD

Section of Pharmacology, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy
(Catedra de Farmacologie, I.M.F.), Bucharest.

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 2, 15 Jan 63, pp 121-126.

"Modern treatment of acute poisoning with barbiturics."

ROMANIA

MARCU, C., Lecturer; BRATU, Viorica; MANUCHEAN, M., MD; DEBETESCU,
Catalina, Chemist; DOBRESCU, D., MD; MANOLESCU, E., MD;
POPA, A., MD.

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 10, Oct 63, pp 617-623

"On the Antituberculous Activity of New Hydrazide Substitutes,
Derived from Certain Aromatic and Cyclo-Aliphatic Acids."

(7)

RUMANIA

MARCU, C., Conf; DOBRESU, D., Dr.

Chair of Pharmacology of the IMF /Institutul
Medico-Farmaceutic; Medical and Pharmaceutical
Institute/, Bucharest (Catedra de Farmacologie,
IMF, Bucuresti) - (for all).

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 17, 1963, pp 1201-1205

"The Pharmacodynamics of Diuretics"

(2)